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## PROGRESS IN THE OIL FIELDS OF THE KAZAKHSTANNEFT' ASSOCIATION DURING THE FIRST QUARTER OF 1953

Numbers in parentheses refer to appended sources.

Several Soviet sources afford fragmentary information on the progress of oil fields of the Kazakhstanneft' Association during the first quarter of 1953. The majority of the oil fields in the Emba complex were reported to have fulfilled the January [extraction] plan ahead of schedule. The Komsomol'sk, Koschagyl, Kul'sary and Sagyz oil fields produced thousands of tons of fuel above the plan. During January 1953, the extraction of petroleum by the Kazakhstanneft' Association grew by 7 percent in comparison with January 1952.

Oil prospectors of the Kaznefterazvedka Trust fulfilled the January plan for drilling ahead of schedule. Brigades of the Kul'sary Office of this trust achieved successes in the drilling of deep wells.(1)

The Kul'sary Oil Field is reported to be the largest at Emba.(2)

A source of 12 April 1953 reported the fulfillment of the quarterly plan for extraction of petroleum by the Sagyz and Kul'sary oil fields. According to the source, the Sagyz Oil Field fulfilled the quarterly plan far ahead of schedule. In addition, the Baychunas Oil Field produced hundreds of tons of fuel above the March plan. (3)

A fragmentary piece of information concerning the Munayli Oil Field was contained in a source of 27 February 1953, which reported that drilling derricks were reaching into the steppe from this field. One of these derricks was 45 meters in height. (4)

Another source provided information on drilling methods used within the Kazakhstanneft' Association. It was reported that turbo-drilling and the forced method of drilling were introduced at Emba during 1952. Brigades of the Kul'sary Drilling Office and of the Karaton, Munayli, Sagyz, and Baychunas oil fields were participating in competition designed to increase drilling speeds.

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The author reported that speed in turbodrilling is directly dependent on the quality of the clay (glinistyy) solution used and on the full utilization of the power of the motor which operates the pumps. In this regard, the SAP-1 motor was held not to be powerful enough to operate the ZIS pump.

Criticism was leveled at the directors of the drilling offices and of the Kazakhneft' [sic] Association for mistakes being made by the drillers. It was said that it was possible at Emba to convert whole offices and oil fields to high-speed drilling systems, and not merely individual brigades.(5)

With regard to production, another article reported that secondary methods for the exploitation of oil wells at Emba were a major means for increasing the quantity of fuel extracted. The article stated that the reactivating of wells by means of pumping water into the producing strata is a widely used means of secondary exploitation at the Dossor and Makat fields. The drilling of new intake wells at these oil fields has begun in order to increase the pumping of water into oil-bearing seams.

A new apparatus for the maintenance of the necessary pressure in oilbearing seams by means of contour flooding has been constructed at the Kul'sary Oil Field. Tens of old wells are reported to have been reactivated by this method. In addition, a new filter designed to prevent the mudding up of wells and to improve the quality of petroleum has been constructed at this field.

The pumping of water into spent seams has also begun at the Koschagyl, Sagyz, Kashkar, and Baychunas oil fields. The use of the underground or shaft method of extraction is planned for the old Emba oil fields, where the extraction depth is not great.(6)

## SOURCES

- 1. Alma-Ata, Kazakhstanskaya Pravda, 8 Feb 53
- 2. Stalinabad, Kommunist Tadzhikistana, 8 Feb 53
- 3. Kazakhstanskaya Pravda, 12 Apr 53
- 4. Ibid., 27 Feb 53
- 5. Ibid., 18 Mar 53
- 6. Tbid., 21 Mar 53

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